



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

However, in comparing this book with earlier Le Bas prize essays the reader will be impressed with the decided advance in method and scholarship, though he will regret that as the foot-notes have come in style has gone out.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

A Short History of Rome. By W. S. Robinson, M.A., formerly Assistant Master at Wellington College. (New York, Longmans Green, and Company, 1903, pp. viii, 486.) The author declares in his preface that while wars and politics "are not, it is said, all the life of a nation . . . they are that part of its life which determines its fate, and it is in the behaviour of a nation in its wars and politics that we can study its character." Whether this dogma be correct or not, his book must be judged from the success with which he has carried out his own theory of historical interpretation. The principle thus enunciated has been applied with remarkable faithfulness and persistence. A chapter on Roman Literature, which is simply a chronological list of authors with very brief notices of each, and a similar chapter on Roman Life are the only exceptions. Even the many interesting questions of Roman constitutional history do not suffice to draw him aside for more than a few lines. Such a mode of treatment naturally brings individuals into prominence and gives an opportunity for the portrayal of the characters of the great men of Rome. The preface, again, explains that the attempt has been made "to tell the story so as to arouse some interest in the personal fortunes of the actors in the great drama of war and politics, which developed a single small republican state into a world empire under the sway of a single ruler." This promise is not fulfilled; clear, simple, and concise the style is, but it is at the same time dry, and the greatest men along with the least are very lifeless.

Of the four hundred and twenty-five pages devoted to political history, three hundred and sixty-four go to the period of the Republic. The later period "has been continued, with gradually decreasing detail, far enough to bridge over the gap between ancient and mediæval times." Much space is given to the early period. Here narrative alternates with the explanation that the story is more or less legendary; though explanation is sometimes omitted where it would seem particularly necessary, as in the case of the legend of the sacred geese (p. 57). Such is, of course, the usual method of careful scholars who still hold to the orthodox view of early Roman history; but it is unfortunate that such an elaborate process should be necessary, especially in a small book, to tell us that we know little or nothing of those centuries. The account of the wars and politics of the later Republic is the strong part of the book. The narrative of the last one hundred years is remarkably well balanced, but the consistent neglect of constitutional and social history sometimes puts the author in straits. The chapter on the establishment of the Principate is, however, excellent, showing that the neglect of constitutional history is not due to the inability of the author

to deal with it. The work ends at about the year 395. In spite of its omissions and its faulty proportions, teachers will find it a clear, careful, concise, and usable account of the political history of Rome. It has more than sufficient merit to make it worth while to supply its deficiencies from other books or by means of lectures. As a work of reference for school libraries it will also be of real value, for its treatment of individual themes is often unusually successful. A number of small but useful maps are inserted in the text. At the head of each chapter are lists of important dates and of prominent men. Now and then chronological summaries are given. This is the total of the teaching apparatus which is provided.

A. C. TILTON.

The Religion of the Teutons. By P. D. Chantepie de la Saussaye, D.D. [Handbooks on the History of Religions, edited by Morris Jastrow, Jr. Vol. III.] (Boston and London, Ginn and Company, 1902, pp. viii, 504.) Professor Saussaye, of Leiden, well known for his *Lehrbuch der Religionsgeschichte*, here presents a study of Teutonic heathenism, tracing its history down to about A. D. 1000, when the various tribes had been at least nominally Christianized. Professor J. B. Vos, of Johns Hopkins University, is responsible for the English dress in which the book appears. The author divides his materials into two parts: first, a history of the periods and peoples, embracing eleven chapters, which have appeared also in Dutch; and secondly, a discussion of the facts respecting the deities, myths, cults, etc., embracing ten chapters, followed by a conclusion. There is a select but extensive bibliography, and a good index.

The book is evidently tentative, as indeed it must be in view of the incomplete nature of the evidence at present available in this field. The linguistic and archaeological evidence for Teutonic origins is very cautiously handled, and the same may be said of the statements of Roman historians and geographers. Our author hesitates to make any very definite affirmations respecting the "prehistoric period," or to draw inferences from the names of the deities. The favorite theories about the original home of the Teutons and their race migrations are treated with critical impartiality, and with general skepticism. No parallelism between Teutonic and Slavic myths is admitted, nor will the author attempt to define the boundary between Kelt and Teuton, although he admits that such a boundary may now be said to exist. He recognizes a "genuine Teutonic kernel" in the heroic saga (*Beowulf* and the *Edda*), but there is also much later accretion. The religious elements are all relatively late. The debt of modern civilization to the Teutons is rightly declared to be insignificant, as compared with that to the classic world and to Christianity. The book is distinctly conservative, but none the less valuable. It marks a real advance toward a sounder knowledge of Teutonic antiquity and religion than we have hitherto possessed.

J. W. P.

A History of the American Church to the close of the Nineteenth Century. By the Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, S.T.D., LL.D., Bishop of Delaware. (London, Rivingtons, 1903, pp. 112.) The American Church which the Bishop of Delaware has in mind is, as he remarks in his preface, "known in law as the Protestant Episcopal Church." As a contribution to the series known as "The Oxford Church Text Books", the manual is accommodated to the point of view of the Anglo-Catholic party. The term Puritan is used interchangeably with Dissenters, and in the author's use of it includes Quakers, Anabaptists, and a motley array of minor sects. The spread of the Anglo-Catholic spirit is shown in considerable detail, but there is a total omission of the name of Phillips Brooks. Bishop Coleman's incapacity for writing history is shown by his allegation that the Puritans, having stipulated the conversion of the Indians as one of the main objects of their charters, "showed, upon their arrival in New England, but little regard for the spiritual welfare of these ignorant people. They were described by opprobrious epithets and at times cruelly assaulted and murdered." Dr. Coleman apparently has never heard of the missionary legislation of the Massachusetts General Court in 1644 and 1646, of the work and office of Gookin, of the missionary zeal of Roger Williams, or of the Mayhews. It would appear, however, that knowledge or ignorance is a matter of selection, for Eliot's missionary work and its large results are credited to the Church of England on the ground that Eliot before leaving England had been ordained in the Church of England.

FRANCIS A. CHRISTIE.

The Lords Baltimore and the Maryland Palatinate. By Clayton Colman Hall, LL.B., A.M. (Baltimore, John Murphy Company, 1902, pp. xvii, 216.) For this little volume we are indebted to the Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America, which made provision for the six lectures contained in it; to the faculty of Johns Hopkins University, who selected the particular subject and appointed the lecturer; and to Mr. Hall, who first delivered the lectures at that university and later gave them to a larger public in the form in which we now have them. In preparing these lectures Mr. Hall undoubtedly looked more closely into the *Calvert Papers* than had any previous writer in this field, and the result is that he has here and there thrown some new light on the personalities of the Lords Baltimore and on the dispute over the boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Other than this, the chief value of his work lies in his cautious, concise, and dispassionate narration of many interesting events in the history of colonial Maryland.

The first lecture tells of George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore—his education, his service to King James I., his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith, his unsuccessful attempt to found Avalon, his successful application for the Maryland charter, closing with an estimate of his usefulness and true worth. The second and third lectures are devoted to an account of the administration of the government during the proprietorship of Cecilius, second Lord Baltimore. In them the author

enumerates the lord proprietor's powers and Cecilius's first instructions, tells of his troubles, discusses the steps taken for the promotion of religious toleration, and gives the judgment of each of several writers on Cecilius's character. The fourth lecture continues the narrative under the administration of Charles, third Lord Baltimore; and from the way in which Charles contended with his difficulties the author passes judgment on his personality, which is pronounced inferior to that of his father. The next lecture tells of the conversion of Benedict Leonard, fourth Lord Baltimore, to the Protestant faith, and the consequent restoration of the proprietary government six weeks before his death. Then we are given glimpses of the disrepute in which the last two Lords Baltimore — Charles and Frederick — were held in England, and told of the surprising ignorance through which the former was defrauded by the Penns, and how the latter, convicted at the bar of public opinion of an infamous crime, cared nothing for Maryland except as a source of revenue. The sixth and last lecture portrays the manners and customs, the social and economic life of the entire colonial period.

As a contribution to historical literature the value of these lectures might have been much increased had the author made only the personalities of the Lords Baltimore the ever-central object of his study, dwelt only on such events as the lord proprietor for the time being was directly responsible for, sought the motive of his action in every such case, and so enabled himself to give us more penetrating views of these men. Instead of this, it is clear that he had two points of view — at one time the personality of a lord proprietor, at another the mere progress of events — and has shown us only a loose general relation between the two.

NEWTON D. MERENESS.

Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Chevalier. By Andrew Lang. (London, New York, and Bombay, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. xii, 476.) We are much indebted to Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Company for putting within the reach of the ordinary reader another of the magnificent Goupil series of illustrated biographies, which so happily combine artistic bookmanship and scholarly excellence. In 1875 Mr. A. C. Ewald published his exhaustive two-volume work, *The Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart*, based largely on the state papers in the Record Office, and on such of the *Stuart Papers* as were then in print. While he added not a little to our knowledge on the subject, it was thought, even at the time, that there was still room for a future work in the same field. Mr. Lang in undertaking the task has had the advantage of access to material hitherto unused, notably the whole correspondence covering the years 1720 to 1786, and other manuscripts, now at Windsor Castle, of the exiled house of Stuart. In addition to other new sources of information the author has been assisted by his studies in preparation for *Pickle the Spy* and *The Companions of Pickle*.

The work now before us is a biography in the most restricted sense: larger issues, international intrigues, conditions in England, Scotland,

and France, and the whole tangle of political, social, and religious considerations which contributed so much to determine the fate of the movement centering in the years 1745-1746 have not been altogether neglected ; but they have been distinctly subordinated in order that the main emphasis might be laid on the personal life and adventures of Charles. Doubtless this method of treatment is justified, both from the requirements of the series and from the fact that the public aspects of the question are those best known. Still Mr. Lang's besetting fault is a bit too much in evidence ; of overcrowding his pages with detail and frequently confusing the reader with discussions of minute points. However, the narrative is vigorous and dramatic and tells us much that we have wanted to know of the prince and his adherents ; of the dissensions among the clans and among the generals during the invasion ; of Charles's wanderings through the Hebrides from April to December of 1746 ; and particularly of the obscure period after the prince left Avignon in 1749. By the publication of a proclamation dated 1759 we are enabled to have Charles's own account of the reasons for his conversion to Protestantism in 1750. In this volume is brought out, more convincingly than ever before, the steady degeneracy of the prince, how after a period "first of gallant adventure, then of darkling conspiracy, then of ruin," he became "a poor, despised, forsaken, unacknowledged, exiled king." His character broke down under the irony of circumstances and from too much cherishing of an impracticable ambition. After the failure of his great effort he came to distrust every one, and instead of returning to a dignified though renowned position in Rome, he spent his best years "in a life of lurking, where his active spirit and body were first devoured by indolence, and then ruined by the desperate resource familiar to extreme poverty and extreme despair." In conclusion it is pleasant to note Mr. Lang's opinion that the characters of James and the cardinal gain rather than lose by study.

ARTHUR LYON CROSS.

Les Combattants Français de la Guerre Américaine, 1778-1783. Listes établies d'après les documents authentiques déposés aux Archives Nationales et aux Archives du Ministère de la Guerre. Publiéées par les soins du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. (Paris, Ancienne Maison Quantin, 1903, pp. xii, 327.) Through the active efforts of the National Society Sons of the American Revolution and the sympathetic offices of the French government this exhaustive list of the French sailors and soldiers who assisted the American forces in the Revolution is made possible. It is a rather sumptuous volume in folio, and garnished with some ten full-page portraits and other illustrations, which, however, are not listed in the table of contents. It might be too much to expect an index of names, but it would have been very useful, and that is the quality for which society publications of this kind may most deserve our gratitude. There is a short historical introduction by M. Henri Mérou, French consul at Chicago, at whose initiative the work was undertaken. An edition of

eight hundred copies has been published, of which two hundred and seventy-five have been placed at the disposal of the United States Department of State.

B. A. F.

Mémoire sur ma Détenzione au Temple, 1797-1799. Par P.-Fr. de Rémusat. Publié pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine, avec introduction, notes et documents inédits, par Victor Pierre. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1903, pp. xlii, 191.) This volume is the fourth by M. Pierre in the same field of history. Two, 18 Fructidor and *La Déportation Ecclésiastique sous le Directoire*, published by the Société d'Histoire Contemporaine in 1893 and 1896, were preceded in 1887 by a work on the terror under the Directory. Of the present volume the central figure, Pierre François de Rémusat, is little known and, save as a victim of the Directory, not of interest to history. Born at Marseilles in 1755, he availed himself of commercial interests in the Levant to spend the stormier years of the Revolution, under passport, in Smyrna and Italy. On his return to France in 1796, he was elected to the Five Hundred for the Bouches-du-Rhône. This election, with others, was annulled arbitrarily after the 18 Fructidor (September 4, 1797), and Rémusat himself, arrested in October, 1797, was through Merlin de Douai detained groundlessly in the Temple, as a conspirator and émigré, until the latter's fall on the 30 Prairial (June 18, 1799). Rémusat thus barely escaped execution only to die in 1803 of a disease contracted during this imprisonment. The memoir, with a list of his fellow-prisoners—amongst them was Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith—he wrote within two months after his release. It has literary merit, and as a record of the events of which it treats it is unique in its fullness, accurate, and singularly free of rancor. At one point Merlin de Douai is called a cannibal. This epithet, applied to one who had sought Rémusat's life, is mild enough in a manuscript that was never designed for the public. Only fourteen years after Rémusat's death his brother published the memoir, preceded, in a single volume, by a quantity of indifferent verse, to the writing of which Rémusat, despite his commercial origin, was slightly addicted. As a result of this order, although by several critics the superior merit of the memoir was recognized at once, the volume, in the catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale, is entombed with the poets. Copies of the original edition are rare. By this reprint, with a suitable introduction and an appendix of hitherto unpublished documents relating to Rémusat, M. Pierre has practically restored to publicity a valuable, interesting, forgotten work.

H. M. BOWMAN.

Some account of the commemorative proceedings held on Marshall Day, 1901, in the various states of the Union, and the addresses given in honor of John Marshall have been published in three substantial volumes, the main title of which is *John Marshall, Life, Character, and Judicial Services*. (Chicago, Callaghan and Company, 1903.) Included with the centennial addresses are the orations of Binney, Story, Phelps, Waite, and Rawle. Especially noteworthy is the introduction by John

F. Dillon, in which certain vexed legal questions of peculiar interest to historical students are considered. Mr. Dillon holds that the method followed by Marshall in giving the decision in *Marbury vs. Madison* was entirely regular and satisfactory, that the chief-justice would not have been justified in declaring that the court had no jurisdiction because of the unconstitutionality of a clause of the Judiciary Act, until other aspects of the case before the court had been considered, inasmuch as it is improper to declare an act of the legislative void unless the necessity is absolutely imperative ; that is to say, unless there is no other ground on which a decision of the case can be placed. The course of Marshall in issuing a subpoena to President Jefferson is also upheld. “ ‘No such divinity doth hedge’ the President,” says Mr. Dillon, “ that by virtue of his office he is, in criminal cases, totally exempt from judicial process requiring his attendance as a witness” (I. xxxvii). Professor Thayer in his address, also here published, presents different views (I. 232).

Moses Greenleaf, Maine's First Mapmaker. A Biography : with Letters, Unpublished Manuscripts, and a Reprint of Mr. Greenleaf's rare Paper on Indian Place-Names. Also a Bibliography of the Maps of Maine. Edited by Edgar Crosby Smith. (Bangor, printed for the De Burians, 1902, pp. xxiii, 163.) The scope of this book is well expressed in its title. It is a monograph, elaborated with loving minuteness and some of the exaggeration inevitable with a local biographer, of the life and work of a man highly deserving of honor in his own state, though hardly known beyond its limits. Moses Greenleaf was born in Massachusetts in 1777, removed to the District of Maine in 1790, settled at Williamsburg in 1810, and devoted the remainder of an industrious life to the advancement of the interests of Maine, chiefly through the collection and publication of statistical and geographical information about the state. He was a fine example of the pioneering squire found always on the advancing margin of Anglo-Saxon civilization, with the strong individuality, public spirit, and faith in his country characteristic of such men. Under great disadvantages he produced his two books, *Statistical View of the District of Maine* (1816), and *Survey of the State of Maine* (1829), together with his remarkable map of 1815 and others of later date. These various works, compiled with the greatest care and all possible completeness, supplied information hitherto wanting or inaccessible about the state and its resources, thus contributing greatly to its development, and they are of fundamental importance to the historian and geographer of Maine.

The interest of the volume under review will of course be chiefly local. To the student outside of the state it will have some value for its accurate synopses of Greenleaf's not very common books, for the account of his important map of 1815, and for the “Bibliography” of maps of Maine. The latter, while no doubt the most elaborate list hitherto published, is very far from complete. The period from 1610 to 1744 is a complete blank, although numerous important maps of that time belong within the scope of the list, which suffers, furthermore, from its monot-

onous typography and consequent difficulty of reference. The letters and unpublished manuscripts mentioned in the title are purely personal records of Mr. Greenleaf's life, and the paper on place-names, while of some antiquarian, is of slight philological interest.

The volume is pleasing in appearance, tasteful though not immaculate in typography, and appropriately illustrated. It is the second of a series issued by a club of book-lovers, one of whose objects is to commemorate worthy men of the state. For a local society certainly no object could be more commendable.

W. F. GANONG.

Mazzini, by Bolton King (London, J. M. Dent and Company; New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1902, pp. xxiii, 380), is the first volume of the Temple Biographies, practically a new series, edited by Dugald Macfadyen. The editor states in his preface that the object of the series is to "bring together studies in the lives of men who have, by common consent, achieved the greatness which belongs to character rather than to status or circumstance" (p. vii), or again, "lives which have this double aspect; on one side commanding interest for the service which they have rendered to their kind, and on the other respect for their achievement of character" (p. xi). Certainly Mr. King has set a high standard (for a series), and if the editor is as happy in fitting author to subject in the succeeding numbers, the enterprise will be successful in a marked degree. Mr. King is undoubtedly the first of English scholars in knowledge of nineteenth-century Italian history; and in the present volume there is exhibited the wide information, exactness in detail, and carefulness of judgment for which his *History of Italian Unity* has prepared us. To these qualities may be added a judicious sympathy that leaves the reader with a more intimate sense of the man and his work than follows the reading of any other book in English on Mazzini. It is, however, scant praise to say that Mr. King's life of Mazzini is the best one in English; apart from any comparison, it is an excellent work in itself. Something over half the book (222 pp.) has been devoted to a careful and interesting chronological account of Mazzini's life. The rest of the book is devoted to a systematic elucidation of Mazzini's thought as exhibited in his writings, together with a bibliography of those writings, and a final chapter containing a general estimate of Mazzini as a man. The discussion of Mazzini's thought is divided into chapters dealing with Religion, Duty, The State, Social Theories, Nationality, and Literary Criticism. There is a certain artistic loss, though perhaps a practical gain, in thus separating the active life of a man from his thought; and we doubt whether the result justifies the author in adopting this plan. It might also be suggested that Mr. King has assumed a greater familiarity with general Italian history than his readers will be found to possess. He is at little pains to outline the historical background; and the book can be satisfactorily used by the general reader only in the light of the author's *History of Italian Unity*. The index is poor. Yet these are small matters. The work is on the whole excellent. From the book-

lover's standpoint the series will do credit to the publishers, no small part of which credit, if we can judge from the present volume, will be due to the character of the illustrations that are to accompany it.

CARL BECKER.

Life of Rear Admiral John Randolph Tucker. By Captain James Henry Rochelle. (Washington, The Neale Publishing Company, 1903, pp. 112.) This brief account of the life of Rear-Admiral John Randolph Tucker, written by his official subordinate, comrade, and friend, Captain Rochelle, is a tribute of loyalty and affection. Appointed a midshipman from Virginia in 1826, when fourteen years old; resigning when a commander thirty-five years later, upon the outbreak of the Civil War, to become a commander in the Confederate navy, and eventually reaching the grade of flag-officer in that service, then to serve as rear-admiral in the Peruvian navy during the short war with Spain — this in briefest outline is the naval story of Admiral Tucker's life, a sort of track-chart of his wide sea-wanderings.

In the Mexican War he served in the bomb-brig *Stromboli*, commanding that vessel during the latter part of the war, and took part in the capture of Tobasco and in various other naval operations. In the Civil War he commanded the Confederate gunboat *Patrick Henry* and took part in the first engagement between the *Merrimac* and the ships and batteries at Hampton Roads. When the Confederate vessels in James River were dismantled and abandoned, their crews and guns were utilized at Drewry's Bluff, where they successfully resisted the efforts of the Union vessels to ascend the river. After this Commander Tucker was given command of the iron-clad steamer *Chicora* at Charleston. This vessel and her sister ship, the *Palmetto State*, made a successful attack upon the wooden squadron then blockading Charleston and caused a brief interruption of the blockade, but the low speed of these two vessels prevented them from being a serious menace to the investing fleet.

It is interesting to read that when serving in the Peruvian navy he strongly urged the allied governments of Peru and Chili to despatch an expedition against Manila, the far-away and ill-defended outpost of Spain, pointing out how easily success might be achieved and how great its probable consequences.

Upon leaving the naval service of Peru he performed adventurous and valuable service in exploring the upper Amazon, securing data for its more perfect charting, and thus marking out a practicable route for Peruvian commerce to follow from the Andes down the river to the sea. This service done, he returned to his home in Virginia, and there, after a few peaceful years, he died in 1883.

The written story of his life contains nothing of a controversial nature, adds little to general history, and is chiefly valuable to his family and friends as the memorial of a noble man and gallant officer, one of the many unfortunate but not undeserving whose lives were saddened by a divided duty when the call to arms was heard in 1861.

Contemporary France. By Gabriel Hanotaux. Translated by John Charles Tarver. Vol. I. 1870-1873. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1903, pp. xv, 696.) This volume might well have had for a subtitle "Thiers," since it is so completely, and very justly, occupied with the deeds of the first president of the republic for the years which it covers. Thiers is not merely the most notable, but almost the only statesman to be taken into account in writing the history of the establishment of the Third Republic, the liberation of the territory from German troops, and the devising of means for raising and paying the enormous war-indemnity. The author, moreover, for many reasons possesses exceptional qualifications for writing the history of contemporary France; but more particularly because his experience as an exceptionally successful minister for foreign affairs has given him a knowledge of government and politics that is often quite valuable in threading one's way through the mazes of current events.

Although nominally dealing with the period from September 4, 1870, to May 24, 1873, the volume becomes of real service to the student only from February, 1871. The overthrow of the Empire, the siege of Paris, the provisional government—subjects all of the first importance as affecting subsequent events—are discussed rather than narrated or explained; so for this part of the book the reader needs to possess a considerable previous knowledge. But for the two and a fourth years really and adequately treated, the narrative is full and generally satisfactory. It is, however, largely narrative, with no considerable attempt at broad and illuminating generalization, for which the author demonstrates his capacity in the first chapter.

In view of the fullness of detail with which M. Hanotaux has treated these two eventful years, it seems almost petty to offer a minor criticism; and yet the student of economic history cannot help lamenting the absence of a careful explanation of the method by which the five milliards were transferred from France to Germany, and of the relation which this unprecedented monetary transaction bore to the financial crisis of 1873. But this is a small matter as compared with the value of the book as a whole. Other leading topics, besides the liberation of the territory and the payment of the indemnity, are the reorganization of the army and the first steps towards the establishment of a republican form of government; in all these undertakings Thiers proved himself indispensable to France, as Hanotaux easily shows. Vivid pen-pictures of Thiers and other prominent men of the period add materially to the interest and value of the book.

The total impression of this volume is that the author has added not a little to our stock of information, but he has written a light, popular, almost journalistic book, and not a scholarly work. On this account it is especially unfortunate that the translation should be so crude; on almost every page one is painfully aware that it is a translation. French words, phases, constructions, and paragraphing confront one at every step—not in the original French, to be sure, but in a strict literalness

of translation betokening hasty and apparently unrevised work, together with a carelessness of proof-reading that adds to the discomforts otherwise sufficiently abundant.

CHARLES F. A. CURRIER.

The Making of Our Middle Schools. By Elmer Ellsworth Brown. (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. xii, 547.) This book is not so much the work of a man intent only upon writing a record, as of one seeking also practical leadings. However, in this case at least, the history is not the worse from the writer's anxious lookout for meanings and lessons.

Beginning, as properly he must, with the grammar-schools of Old England at the time of the Renaissance, Dr. Brown goes on to a succinct but sufficient and lifelike picture of our earlier and later colonial grammar-schools and the school systems of which these were a part, as well as of the masters and "scholars" and studies that made up the schools. In a number of chapters he then describes the next phase and period of our secondary educational history, that of the academies. Here again, however, he rightly goes back to the mother-country for his beginnings, yet brings out with admirable clearness how completely characteristic a product the American academy was, with its provincialities of practicality, patriotism, and eloquence, and with — what is of more moment — the unhampered informality of its founding, involving, as it did, a minimum of governmental intervention and a maximum of private initiative. In its homely, wholesome, steady regard to the broader, genuinely popular need in education, it was an expression not simply of American rawness, but of the American genius of individualism, and the rising tide of American democracy. Having followed the academy through its dominance from the period of the Revolution clear down to the Civil War, the writer goes back to trace the movement toward public control from its sporadic beginnings down to its overshadowing triumph in the present-day public high school. The attempt is made to disclose the reasons for the rise of the latter, to catch its enforming spirit, and to disentangle the threads of its complex growth and tendency at the present hour. The author in no wise forgets, however, to keep record right along of all the accompanying special developments — all manner of private, denominational, military, technical, and other schools — so that his presentation may be complete, and the estimate and outlook with which he closes may have a soundly objective and reasoned basis.

This book, without any impairment of its scientific character, introduces us to the ethos and human quality of the epochs it portrays. It possesses likewise some distinct philosophic sense, and is capable of the forward as truly as the backward look. The student seeking acquaintance with the genesis and the genius of our American secondary education will find here a valuable guidebook.

GEORGE REBEC.

History and Civil Government of Louisiana. By John R. Ficklen, B.Let., Professor in Tulane University. (Chicago and New York, Werner School Book Company, 1901, pp. iii, 383.) Two qualifications

are necessary for the successful compilation of elementary books of history — familiarity with the subject, and a power of clear exposition. These are both possessed by the writer of the book under review. The labors of Professor J. R. Ficklen in the field of Louisiana history date from his election to a professorship in the old Louisiana University, and have been kept up unremittingly to the present. So far as the history of a state for two hundred years can be given in one hundred and fifty pages, the work is eminently satisfactory. The main difficulty was in the proportional treatment of the details, and this difficulty has been successfully met. The history of Louisiana offers little opportunity for novelty of treatment. The originality of the work lies in the clear statement of the civil government, which is the best existing summary of the conditions prevailing in the state to-day. Such a book should have been supplied with an index. The heading "title-index with questions" on the last two pages, is misleading. On the whole the book is to be recommended highly to small libraries as a fair and trustworthy history of the romantic development of Louisiana from colony to state, and of its evolution through the less varied but not less important events of the nineteenth century.

WILLIAM BEER.

Centralizing Tendencies in the Administration of Indiana. By William A. Rawles, Ph.D. [Columbia Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XVII., No. 1.] (New York, The Columbia University Press, The Macmillan Company, 1903, pp. 336.) In the above monograph Professor Rawles has shown the tendency towards centralization in the various departments of state activity in Indiana. The monograph embraces a study of state administration in connection with education, charities and correction, medicine and hygiene, taxation, and police power. The author has made a careful study of the laws of the state and territory, and has noted the various steps by which the present centralization in administration has been effected. He has established two points: first, that the tendency in the state administration has been strongly towards centralization; and second, that this centralization has resulted in economy and efficiency. The work has been done with thoroughness and good judgment. The evidence has been carefully weighed, and the conclusions are conservative and tenable.

It is interesting to note in this connection that other writers in the series to which this volume belongs have noted similar tendencies in other states. It is to be hoped that additional studies of the same character will proceed from the department of political science of Columbia, as it is only by such monographs as these that comprehensive treatises are made possible.

T. F. MORAN.

Puerto Rico has long enjoyed the happiness of having no history, and the effort to supply the lack in the "Expansion of the Republic" series (*History of Puerto Rico*, by R. A. van Middeldyk, edited by Martin G. Brumbaugh, New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1903, pp. xvii, 318) will not seriously contribute to a disturbance of its former

condition. Mr. van Middeldyk is the librarian of the free public library at San Juan, and from the material there accessible he has compiled a summary of the island's annals, from which the reader may derive a good idea of the conditions under which it alternately developed and stagnated during the past four hundred years. The author's knowledge of Spanish seems to be quite as complete as is his command of English, and his style and vocabulary leave no doubt that neither is his native tongue.

G. P. W.

Volume XVI., New Series, of the *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* contains the papers read before the society at its monthly meetings from November, 1901, to June, 1902. Dr. G. W. Prothero's presidential address is notable for discriminating though brief estimates of five distinguished historians recently deceased — Bishop Creighton, Bishop Stubbs, Lord Acton, Dr. S. R. Gardiner, and Mr. R. C. Christie, and also for a résumé of the activity of the society during the year in question, particularly in connection with the establishment of a school of historical research in London. Partly through their efforts an initial step in this direction has been taken by the foundation of two lectureships, one in paleography, diplomatics, and historical sources, the other in historical method. In his paper on "Some Materials for a new Edition of Polydore Vergil's History" Father Gasquet describes a manuscript in the Vatican archives, evidently the original draft of Polydore's first printed edition of 1534. The other contributions to the volume are: "The Internal Organization of the Merchant Adventurers of England," by W. E. Lingelbach; "The High Court of Admiralty in Relation to National History, Commerce, and the Colonization of America — A. D. 1550-1650," by R. G. Marsden; "The State Papers of the Early Stuarts and the Interregnum," by Mrs. S. C. Lomas; "An Unknown Conspiracy against Henry VII.," by I. S. Leadam; and "The Social Condition of England during the Wars of the Roses," by V. B. Redstone.